MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

MR CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

It would be idle in me to affect to be indifferent to the circumstances under which I have now the honor of addressing you.

I find myself in the commercial metropolis of the continent, in the midst of a vast assembly of intelligent men, drawn from all the classes, professions, and pursuits of life.

And you have been pleased, gentlemen, to meet, me, in this imposing manner, and to offer me a warm and cordial welcome to your city. I thank you. I feel the full force and importance of this manifestation of your regard. In the highly flattering resolutions which invited me here, in the respectability of this vast multitude of my fellow-citizens, and in the approbation and hearty good will, which you have here manifested, I feel cause for profound and grateful acknowledgment.

To every individual of this meeting, therefore, I would now, most respectfully, make that acknowledgment; and with every one, as if with hands joined in mutual greeting, I reciprocate friendly salutation, respect and good wishes.

But, gentlemen, although I am well assured of your personal regard, I cannot fail to know that the times, the political and commercial condition of things which exist among us, and an intelligent spirit, awakened to new activity and a new degree of anxiety, have mainly contributed to fill these avenues and crowd these halls.—At a moment of difficulty, and of much alarm, you come here, as Whigs of New York, to meet one whom you suppose to be bound to you by common principles, and common sentiments, and pursuing with you a common object. Gentlemen, I am proud to admit this community of our principles, and this indentity of our object. You are for the constitution of the country, so am I. You are for equal laws, for the equal rights of all men, for constitutional and just restraints on power for the substance and not the shadow, only of popular institutions, for a government which has liberty for its spirit and soul, as well as in its forms; and so am I. You feel, that if in warm party times, the executive power is in hands distinguished for boldness, for great success, for perseverance, and other qualities which strike men's minds forcibly, there is danger of derangement of the powers of government, danger of a new division of those powers, in which the executive is likely to obtain the lion's part; and danger of a state of things in which the more popular branches of the government, instead of being guards and sentinels against any encroachments from the executive, seek, rather, support from its patronage, safety against the complaints of the people in its ample and all protecting favor, and refuge in its power; and so I feel, and so I have felt for eight long and anxious years.

You believe that a very efficient and powerful cause, in the production of the evils which now fall on the industrious and commercial classes of community, is the derangement of the currency, the destruction of exchanges, and the unnatural and unnecessary misplacement of the specie of the country, by unauthorised and illegal treasury orders. So do I believe. I predicted all this from the beginning, and from before the beginning. I predicted it all, last spring, when that was attempted to be done by law which was afterward done by executive authority; and from the moment of the exercise of that executive authority, to the present time, I have both foreseen and seen, the regular progress of things under it, from inconvenience and embarrassment, to pressure, loss of confidence, disorder and bankruptcies.

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Gentlemen, in speaking here on the subjects which now so much interest the community, I wish, in the outset, to disclaim all personal disrespect towards individuals. He whose character and fortune have exercised such a decisive influence on our politics for eight years, has now retired from public station. I pursue him with no personal reflections, no reproaches. Between him and myself there has always existed a respectful personal intercourse. Moments have existed, indeed critical, and decisive upon the general success of his administration, in which he has been pleased to regard my aid, as not altogether unimportant. I now speak of him, respectfully, as a distinguished soldier, as one, who in that character, has done the state much service; as a man, too, of strong and decided character, of unsubdued resolution and perseverance, in whatever he undertakes. In speaking of his civil administrations, I speak without censoriousness, or harsh imputation of motives; I wish him health and happiness in his retirement; but I must still speak as I think, of his public measures, and of their general bearing and tendency, not only on the present interests of the country, but also on the well being and security of the government itself.

There are however, some topics of a less urgent present application and importance, upon which I wish to say a few words, before I advert to those, which are more immediately connected with the present distressed state of things.

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* * * Looking, gentlemen, over our whole country, comprehending in our survey the Atlantic coast, with its thick population, advanced agriculture, its extended commerce, its manufactures and mechanic arts, its varieties of communication, its wealth and its general improvements; and looking, then, to the interior, to the immense tracts of fresh, fertile and cheap lands, bounded by so many lakes, and watered by so many magnificent rivers, let me ask if such a map was ever before presented to the eye of any statesman, as the theatre for the exercise of his wisdom and patriotism? And let me ask, too if any man is fit to act a part on such a theatre, who does not comprehend the whole of it, within the scope of his policy, and embrace it all as his country?

Again, gentlemen, we are one in respect to the glorious Constitution under which we live. We are all united in the great brotherhood of American Liberty. Descended from the same ancestors, bred in the same school, taught, in infancy, to imbibe the same general political sentiments, Americans all, by birth, education, and principle, what but a narrow mind, or woful ignorance, or besotted selfishness, or prejudice, ten times ten times blinded, can lead any of us, to regard the citizens of any part of the country as strangers and aliens?

The solemn truth, moreover, is before us, that a common political fate attends us all.

Under the present constitution, wisely and conscientiously administered, all are safe, happy and renowned. The measure of our country's fame may fill all our breasts. It is fame enough for us all to partake in *her* glory, if we will carry her character onward to its true destiny. But if the system is broken, its fragments must fall alike on all. Not only the cause of American liberty, but the grand cause of liberty throughout the whole earth depends, in a great measure, on upholding the constitution and union of these states. If shattered and destroyed, no matter by what cause, the peculiar and cherished idea of united American liberty will be no more forever. There may be free states, it is possible, when there shall be separate states. There may be many loose, and feeble and hostile confederacies, where there is now one great and united Confederacy. But the noble idea of united American liberty, of our liberty, such as our fathers established it, will be extinguished forever.—Fragments and severed columns of the edifice may be found remaining; and melancholy and mournful ruins will they be; the august temple itself will be prostrate in the dust. Gentlemen, the citizens, of this republic cannot sever their fortunes. A common fate awaits us. In the honor of upholding, or in the disgrace of undermining the constitution, we shall all necessarily partake. Let us then stand by the constitution as it is, and by our country as it is, one, united, and entire; let it be a truth engraven on our hearts, let it be borne on the flag, under which we rally, in every exigency, that we have ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY.

Gentlemen, of our interior administration, the public lands constitute a highly important part. This is a subject of great interest, and it ought to attract much more attention than it has hitherto received, especially from the people of the Atlantic states. The public lands are public property. They belong to the people of all the states. A vast portion of them is composed of territories, which were ceded, by individual states, to the United States, after the close of the revolutionary war, and before the adoption of the present constitution. The history of these cessions, and the reasons for making them, are familiar. Some of the old thirteen possessed large tracts of unsettled lands within their chartered limits. The revolution had established their title to these lands, and as the revolution had been brought about by the common treasure and the common blood of all the colonies, it was thought not unreasonable that these unsettled lands should be transferred to the United States to pay the debt created by the war, and afterward to remain as a fund for the use of all the states. This is the well known origin of the title possessed by the United States to lands northward of the River Ohio.

By treaties with France and Spain, Louisiana and Florida, with many millions of acres of public unsold land, have been since acquired. The cost of these acquisitions was paid of course by the general government, and was thus a charge upon the whole people. The public lands, therefore, all and singular, are national property; granted to the United States, purchased by the United States, paid for by all the people of the United States.

The idea, that when a new state is created, the public lands lying within her territory become the property of such new state in consequence of her sovereignty, is too preposterous for serious refutation. Such notions have heretofore been advanced in Congress, but nobody has sustained them. They were rejected and abandoned, although one cannot say whether they may not be revived, in consequence of recent propositions, which have been made in the Senate. The new states are admitted on express conditions, recognizing, to the fullest extent, the right of the United States, to the public lands within their borders; and it is no more reasonable to contend that some indefinite idea of state sovereignty over rides all these stipulations and makes the lands the property of the states, against the provisions of their own constitution, and the constitution of the United States, than it would be that a similar doctrine entitled the state of New-York to the monies collected at the custom house in this city; since it is no more inconsistent with sovereignty that one government should hold lands, for the purpose of sale, within the territory of another, than it is that it should lay and collect taxes and duties within such territory. Whatever extravagant pretensions may have been set up, heretofore, there was not, I suppose, an enlightened man in the whole West, who insisted on any such right in the states, when the proposition to cede the lands to the states was made, in the late session of Congress. The public lands being therefore, the common property of all the people of all the states, I shall never consent to give them away to particular states, or to dispose of them otherwise than for the general good, and the general use of the whole country.

I felt bound, therefore, on the occasion just alluded to, to resist at the threshold, a proposition, to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, on certain conditions.

I very much regretted the introduction of such a measure, as its effect must be, I fear, only to agitate what was well settled, and to disturb that course of proceeding in regard to the public lands, which forty years of experience have shown to be so wise, and so satisfactory in its operation, both to the people of the old states, and to those of the new.

But, gentlemen, although the public lands are not to be given away, or ceded to particular states, a very liberal policy in regard to them ought undoubtedly to prevail. Such a policy has prevailed, and I have steadily supported it, and shall continue to support it so long as I may remain in public life. The main object, in regard to these lands, is undoubtedly to settle them, so fast as the growth of our population, and its augmentation may enable us to settle them.

The lands, therefore, should be sold at a low price, and, for one, I have never doubted the right or expediency of granting portions of the lands themselves, or of making grants of money, for objects of internal improvements connected with them.

I have always supported liberal appropriations for the purpose of opening communications, to and through these lands, by common roads, canals and railroads? and where lands of little value have been long in market, and on account of their indifferent quality, are not likely to command price, I know no objection to a reduction of price, as to such lands, so that they may pass into private ownership. Nor do I feel any objections to remove those restraints which prevent the States from taxing the lands, for five years after they are sold. But while in these and all other respects, I am not only reconciled to a liberal policy, but espouse it and support it and have constantly done so, I hold, still, the national domain to be the general property of the country, confided to the care of Congress, and which Congress is solemnly bound to protect and preserve, for the common good.

The benefit derived from the public lands, after all, is and must be, in the greatest degree, enjoyed by those who buy them, and settle upon them. The original price paid to government, constitutes but a small part of their actual value. Their immediate rise in value, in the hands of the settler, gives him competence. He exercises a power of selection over a vast region of fertile territory, all on sale at the same price, and that price an exceeding low one. Selection is no sooner made, cultivation is no sooner begun, and the first furrow turned, than he already finds himself a man of property. These are the advantages of western emigrants, and western settlers: and they are such, certainly, as no country on earth ever before afforded to her citizens. This opportunity of purchase and settlement, this certainty of enhanced value, these sure means of immediate competence and ultimate wealth, all these are the rights, and the blessings of the people of the west, and they have my hearty wishes for their full and perfect enjoyment.

In the next place, gentlemen, I am of opinion that with no more than usual skill in the application of the well tried principles of discriminating and specific duties all the branches of national industry, may be protected without imposing such duties on imposts, as shall evercharge the Treasury.

And as to the revenues, arising from the sales of the public lands, I am of opinion that they ought to be set apart for the use of the states. The states need the money. The government of the United Staes does not need it. Many of the states have contracted large debts, for objects of internal improvement; and others of them have important objects which they would wish to accomplish. The lands were originally granted for the use of the several states; and now that their proceeds are not necessary for the purposes of general government, I am of opinion that they should go to the states, and to the people of the states, upon an equal principle. Set apart, then, the proceeds of the public lands for the use of the states; supply the treasury from duties on imports; apply to these duties a just and careful discrimination, in favor of articles produced at home, by our own labor, and thus support, to an extent, our own manufactures. These, gentlemen, appear to me to be the general outlines of that policy which the present condition of the country requires us to adopt.

Gentlemen, proposing to express opinions on the principal subjects of interest, at the present moment, it is impossible to overlook the delicate question, which has arisen, from events which have happened in the late Mexican Province of Texas.—The Independence of that Province has now been recognized by the Government of the United States. The Congress gave the President the means, to be used when he saw fit, of opening a diplomatic intercourse with its Government, and the late President immediatly made use of those means.

I saw no objection, under the circumstnces, to voting an appropriation to be used when the President should think the proper time had come; and he deemed, certainly very promptly, that time had already arrived. Certainly, gentlemen, the history of Texas is not a little wonderful A very few people, in a very short time have established a government for themselves, against the authority of the parent state; and which government, it is generally supposed, there is but little probability at the present moment, of the parent state being able to overturn

This government is, in form, a copy of our own.—It is an American Constitution substantially after the great American model. We all, therefore, must wish it success; and there is no one who will more heartily rejoice than I shall, to see an independent community, intelligent, industrious, and friendly toward us, springing up, and rising into happiness, distinction and power, upon our own principles of liberty and government.

But it cannot be disguised, gentlemen, that a desire, or an intention, is already manifested to annex Texas to the United States. On a subject of such mighty magnitude as this and at a moment when the public attention is drawn to it, I should feel myself wanting in candor, if I did not express, my opinion: since all must suppose, that on such a question, it is impossible I should be without some opinion.

I say then, gentlemn, in all frankness, that I see objections, I think insurmountable objections, to the annexation of Texas to the United States. When the constitution was formed it is not probable that either its framers, or the people, ever looked to the admission of any states into the Union, except such as then already existed, and such as should be formed, out of territories then already belonging to the United States. Fifteen years after the adoption of the constitution, however, the case of Louisiana arose. Louisiana was obtained by treaty with France; who had recently obtained it from Spain; but the object of this acquisition, certainly was not mere extension of territory. Other great political interests were connected with it. Spain, while she possessed Louisiana, had held the mouths of the great rivers which rise in the western states, and flow into the gulph of Mexico. She had disputed our use of these rivers, already, and with a powerful nation in possession of these outlets to the sea, it is obvious that the commerce of all the west was in danger of perpetual vexation. The command of these rivers to the sea, was, therefore, the great object aimed at in the acquisition of Louisiana. But that acquisition necessarily brought territory along with it, and three states now exist, formed out of that ancient province.

A similar policy, and a similar necessity, though perhaps not entirely so urgent, led to the acquisition of Florida.

Now, no such policy, requires the annexation of Texas. The accession of Texas to our territory is not necessary to the full and complete enjoyment of all which we already possess. Her case therefore stands entirely different from that of Louisiana and Florida. There being then no necessity for extending the limits of the union, in that direction, we ought, I think, for numerous and powerful reasons, to be content with our present boundaries.

Gentlemen, we all see, that by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slave-holding country: and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do any thing which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slave-holding states to the union. When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men themselves citizens of slave holding states. I shall do nothing therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery already among us. The constitution found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guaranties. To the full extent of these guaranties we are all bound, in honor, in justice, and by the constitution.—All the stipulations contained in the constitution, in favor of the slave-holding states which are already in the union, ought to be fulfilled, in the fulness of their spirit, and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery, as it exists in the states, is beyond the reach of Congress. It is a concern of the states themselves; they have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress, has no rightful power over it. I shall concur, therefore, in no act no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose, which shall interfere, or threaten to interfere, with the exclusive authority of the several states over the subject of slavery, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be matter of plain and imperative duty.

But when we come to speak of admitting new states, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Our rights and our duties are then both different.

The free states, and all the states, are then at liberty to accept. When it is proposed to bring new members into this political partnership, the old members have a right to say on what terms such new members are to come in and what they are to bring along with them In my opinion the people of the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive, and slave holding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, into the Union. In my opinion they ought not to consent to it. Indeed I am altogether at a loss to conceive, what possible benefit any part of this country can expect to derive from such annexation. All benefit, to any part, is at last doubtful and uncertain; the objections obvious, plain, and strong. On the general question of slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper toned chord. It has arrested the religious feelings of the country: it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with, or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected. It may be reasoned with, it may be made willing, I believe it is entirely willing to fulfill all existing engagements, and all existing duties, to uphold and defend the constitution, as it is established, with whatever regrets about some provisions, which it does actually contain. But to coerce it into silence.—to endeavor to retain its free expression, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heated as such endeavors would inevitably render it,—should all this be attempted, I know nothing even in the constitution, or in the Union itself, which would not be endangered by the explosion which might follow.

I see therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union; no advantages to be derived from it of a strong, and in my judgment, decisive character.

I believe it will be for the interest and happiness of whole Union, to remain as it is, without diminution and without addition.

(to be continued)

IMPORTANT VERDICT.—A case of some importance to travellers was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday. It was an action for damages brought by William Lowther, Jr, against Benjamin Writhington, a stage driver, for an assault. Plaintiff took an inside seat in the coach at Providence. On arriving at Pawtucket, the defendant requested him to take an outside seat, to accommodate some ladies who wished a passage. He at first declined, but being told that the ladies must take the outside if he refused, he got out of the coach, took his valisse, and said he would go no father. The driver then demanded twenty-five cents fare, which Lowther refused to pay, and Writhington then seized him by the collar, threw him against the wheels of the coach, and took his valisse from him. The valisse contained money and other valuable property, and Lowther rather than part with it, got on to the top of the coach and came to Boston, and brought this action for damages. The following is from a report of the case in the Advertiser:

The Counsel for the Defendant confined himself to the question of damages. It was admitted that something might be recovered, but it was contended that the amount should be merely nominal, as there was no actual injury sustained. For the Plaintiff, it was insisted that the jury should award exemplary damages. The Plaintiff was a stranger, and his feelings were deeply wounded at the manner in which he was treated. He had taken an inside seat at Providence and had a right to keep it the whole distance to Boston. By making him give it up, the driver violated his contract, and had no right to ask for any pay, and if he had, it was no justification of the insolent manner in which he behaved towards Mr. Lowther. The jury were not to consider the actual injury suffered merely, but they were to take into consideration the mortification to which the Plaintiff was subjected. They should also award such damages as might prevent such occurrences in future. Under the circumstances of this case most men would have taken the law into their own hands and inflicted summary punishment on the Defendant, but the Plaintiff had very properly brought the whole matter into a Court of justice; in doing this, he has been at trouble and expense, and the jury should not award such damages as will make him repent that he had taken this course. The Court instructed the jury, that the measure of damages was not the actual injury suffered. The feelings of the Plaintiff were to be considered. If a man spits in his neighbor's face, the actual injury is trifling, but no jury would hesitate to look beyond it. In this case the jury should look to the whole circumstances of the case; the situation and character of the two parties, and the provocation which was given. The jury found for the Plaintiff, and assessed damages in the sum of $60 and costs.—*Bost. Trans.*

Rail Road Improvement.—A Mr. Rooke, of England, is said to have lately invented a method to obviate the danger arising from the displacement of the points and switches upon rail roads. It is said that the engine itself performs the work of putting these switches to right, in case of displacement, and that perfect security, in that respect, is thus attained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The extensive and valuable engine manufactory of Lewis Seyle, at Rochester, and the woollen factory adjoining, were consumed on the night of the 29th ult. The loss is 35,000 dollars, on which there was an insurance of 22,000 dollars.

Since the above was in type, we have heard of two destructive fires yesterday, One at Hudson, the other at Stonington, Ct. That at Hudson broke out in the dry goods store of H. B. Van Dozer, and extended to the three large granite buildings adjoining, occupied by S. Van Loan, Leonard Wells, Solomon Shattuck, Musick & Dean, Reed & Gage and David Mandeville. The property lost is estimated at *fifty thousand dollars.*

The fire in Stonington broke out in Water street, and, as we are informed, destroyed nineteen buildings, six of which were stores; loss estimated at *seventy three thousand dollars.—N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE GREAT FIRE IN UTICA.—We gave yesterday some account of the destructive fire in Utica, which occured on Friday last. The following particulars of this sad event we copy from an extra, issued from the office of the Baptist Register

Both sides of Genesse street from Broad street to Whitesboro, and the south side of Whitesboro to Henry Sangers brick edifice on the corner of Barchard street, are in ruins. The entire block on the east side of Genesse street, bounded by Broad, John and Maine is gone, with the exception of Mr. T. E Clark's building on the corner of Maine and Jhon streets, owned by J E. Hunman, and of E. B Shearman's on John street. The buildings are chiefly brick, and those of wood were quite substantial.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A CURIOSITY.—A gentleman from Waynesboro', Pa, stopped at one of our hotels some days since, having with him a pumpkin, which he represented as having weighed but five pounds from the vine, in the fall of 1834, nearly three years ago, and now weighs upwards of 20 pounds, with every appearance of still growing. The stem was as hard as a bone, whilst every other part of the pumpkin was quite green. It has been preserved in a warm room, without receiving any moisture other than what it might derive from the atmosphere of the room.—*Westchester Md. Carrolltonian.*

If the preceeding story be true, who shall dare say, Out of nothing nothing is made? The important question, what is the food of plants, and pumpkins in particular, is we fear, to be revived with more wordy acrimony than philosophical investigation.

Arrival of young Bonaparte.—A slip from the Norfolk Beacon states that the French frigate Andromede, Captain Henry De Villeneuve, 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, having Louis Napoleon Bonaparte on board, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday night last.

We learn that he, and also the officers and ships company, are in good health.—The Prince will land at Norfolk. As soon as the ship can be provisioned she will return to Rio de Janeiro.

The frigate Sirene, Com. Duportet, having on board M. Laportier, Minister to the United States, sailed in company.—*Balt. Amer.*

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AT NEW YORK.—A meeting of Merchants was held at the Masonic Hall. New York, which was one of the most numerous ever assembled in this country. The Hall was crowded, and the streets and avenues leading to it were filled to overflowing.—A series of Resolutions were adopted, of which we subjoin the most material:

Resolved, That a Committee of not less than fifty, be appointed to repair to Washington and remonstrate with the Executive against the continuence of the "Specie Circular;" and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the Merchants of New York and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the same Committee be and are hereby instructed, also to ask that instructions be given to the collectors of the Revenue in all the ports of the United States, not to commence suit upon any bonds which may lie over for non payment, until after the first day of January next, in order that Congress may adopt such measures of relief as they in their wisdom may deem necessary and proper.

Resolved, That they be also instructed to urge upon the Executive, the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, at as early a day as possible, in order that the Representatives of the People, coming directly from their constituents, devise suitable remedies for the unprecedented alarming embarrassments of the country.

Resolved, That the Merchants of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the commercial cities of the Union, be respectfully requested to unite with us in our Remonstrance and Petition, and to use their exertions, in connection with us, to induce the Executive of the nation to listen to the Voice of the People, and to recede from a measure under the evils of which we are now laboring, and which threatens to involve the whole country in ruin.

MR WEBSTER ON THE SLAVE QUESTION The following is an extract from Mr. Webster's New York speech.

When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men themselves, citizens of slave holding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery, already, amongst us. The Constitution found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guarantees. To the full extent of these guarantees we are all bound, in honor, in justice, and by the Constitution. All the stipulations contained in the Constitution, in favor of the slave-holding States which are already in the Union ought to be fulfilled, and so far as depends on me, shall be fulfilled, in the fulness of their spirit, and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery as it exists in the States, is beyond the reach of Congress. It is a concern of the States themselves; they have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress has no rightful power over it. I shall concur therefore in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose, which shall interfere, or threaten to interfere, with the exclusive authority of the several States, over the subject of Slavery, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be a matter of plain and imperative duty.

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

We commence to-day the publication of Mr. Webster's Speech at Niblo's Garden New-York. It will be read with satisfaction by every one who takes an interest—and who does not at the present time?—in public affairs. This Speech, says the Intelligencer, contains something to interest every reader; and there are few things in it which will not, we hope, command the assent of a large proportion of our readers. The charm of it, as a whole, is its purely national spirit; its rejection of all topics that are what is called sectional in their character, and its enlargement upon those themes which belong to the whole country, and ought to command the attention of every American citizen who aspires to the character of a patriot.

Probably there is not a man to be found, not swayed by by partisan feelings, but who is able to trace the origin of present difficulties, to the destruction of the United States Bank. That wretched and suicidal act has brought upon the country a catalogue of evils, which years of prosperity cannot eradicate. Men need not to be told that they exist, for who does not *feel* them, and with accumulating force? The *murder* of the United States Bank, we say, is the *cause*. *That* occasioned the panic in 1833;—the removal of the public deposites, the creation of hundreds of local banks, and in consequence an enormous issue of paper money, which produced overtrading, forced from the Bank millions of her specie, brought into existence the iniquitous Treasury Circular, carried the price of every article far beyond its actual value, and now that England calls for her debt, and the Government locks up the specie beyond the reach of debtors; now that the great staple of the country has fallen upon the hands of honest traders, made them bankrupt, and in its course has and is sweeping away the fortunes of thousands of our fellow citizens; now that the mechanic is out of employment, the laborer crying for bread, and all classes every where suffering from the reckless schemes of Government, amidst all this distress present and to come, the Globe, the organ of Government, issues a manifesto deriding the misfortunes of the people, and telling them that yet *greater miseries* are in store.

Where and when these evils are to stop who can tell? Either a change must be made in the measures of Government, or the entire commercial, mechanic and manufacturing energies of the country must be prostrated. Why is it that the President does not repeal the infamous Treasury order? Why is the almost unanimous voice of Congress, and the loud and universal distress among the people disregarded? Why and for what are our enterprising citizens sacrificed? *all for political aggrandizement!!* The destruction of the United States Bank was a *political* blow, and the measures which have followed had the same origin. In Mr. Van Buren's estimation, therefore, the hopes and the prosperity of the people are nothing when placed in the same scale with his *individual* prefeis condirment. Thtion of affairs calls